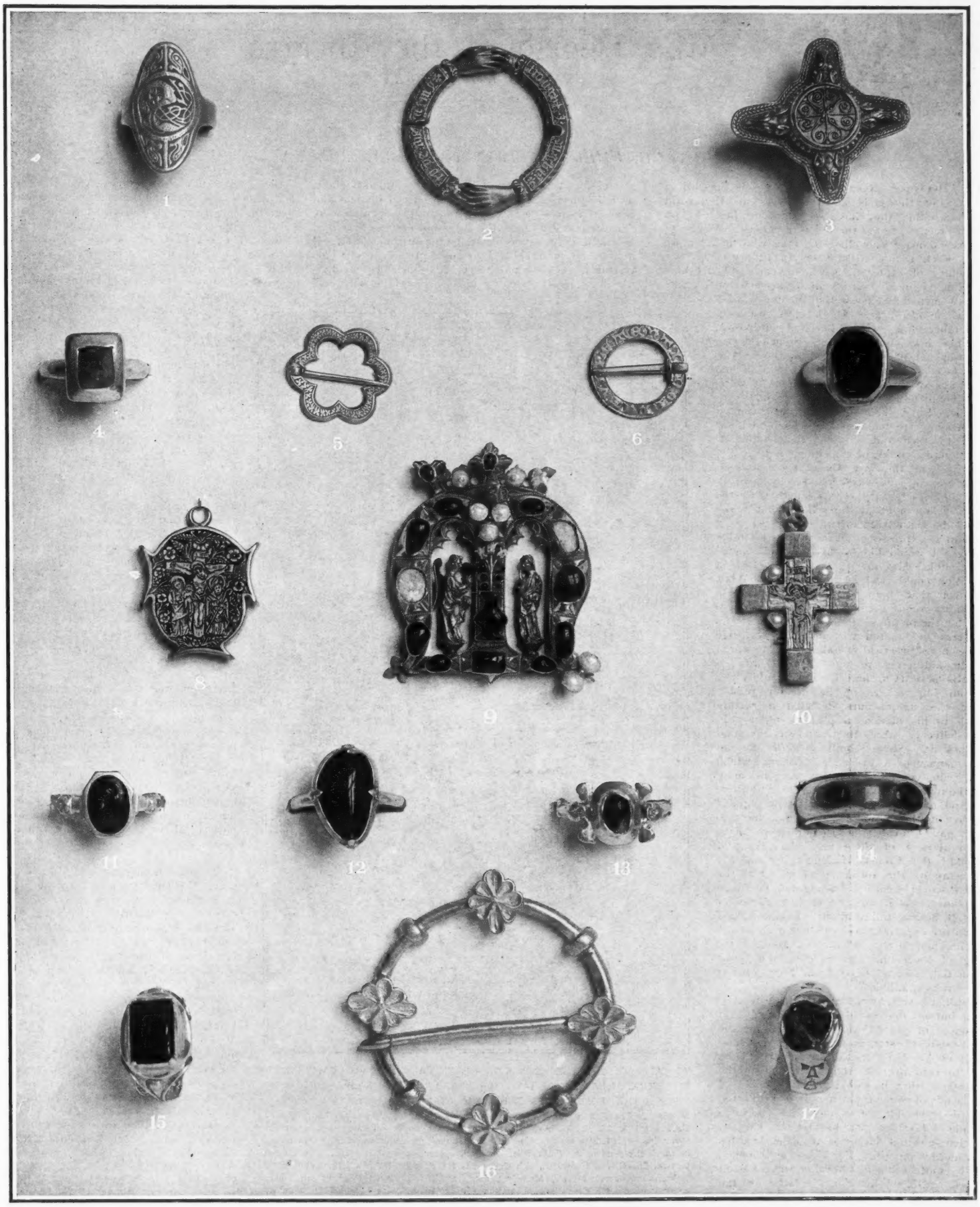
Gems of Our Ancestors: Mediaeval Jewellery, Lay and Clerical.



1. A Silver-Gilt Ring Found in the Thames, at Chelsea. (Eighth or Ninth Century.) 2. A Gold Brooch Found at Lanercost. (About 1400.) 3. A Nielloed Gold Ring, with Four Animal-Heads, Found at Berkeley Castle. (Tenth or Eleventh Century.) 4. A Gold Ring, with a Sapphire, from the Grave of Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham (died 1128). 5. A Gold Brooch. (Thirteenth Century.) 6. A Gold Brooch Inscribed "Non Deturpetenti." (Fourteenth Century.) 7. A Gold Ring, with a Sapphire, which Belonged to William of St. Barbara (died 1152). 8. An Enamelled Gold Pendant Found at Matlaske, Norfolk. (Fifteenth Century.) 9. The Jewel, in Gold, Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls, of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (died 1404). 10. A Gold Reliquary Cross, with Pearls, Found at Clare Castle, Suffolk. (Fifteenth Century.) 11. A Gold Ring, Set with a Roman Plasma Intaglio of the Head of Minerva, from the Grave of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester (died 1555). 12. A Gold Ring, with a Sapphire, from the Grave of Henry Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester (died 1311). 13. A Gold Ring, with a Ruby, from the Grave of William Greenfield, Archbishop of York (died 1315). 14. A Gold Ring, with a Diamond and Two Rubies. (Fifteenth Century.) 15. A Gold Ring, with a Sapphire, from the Grave of John Stanberry, Bishop of Hereford (died 1474). 16. A Silver Parcel-Gilt Brooch Found at Newminster Abbey, Northumberland. (About 1300.) 17. A Gold Ring, with a Ruby, from the Grave of Richard Mayew, Bishop of Hereford (died 1516).

The jewellery here illustrated was shown at the recent Exhibition of English Mediæval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The following notes concern certain of the pieces. (2) This brooch lacks its enamel and its pin, but is one of the finest examples of English mediæval jewellery extant. (3) The animal-heads have red glass eyes. (9) The Virgin's lily in the little Annunciation group of this crowned M has leaves of emeralds and a pot formed of a single ruby. (10) This cross was found when a railway station was being built on the site of Clare Castle. It was owned by Queen Victoria. Nos. 1, 5, and 14 were lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum; 2 was lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 3, by Lord Berkeley; 4, by Durham Cathedral; 6, by Dr. Philip Nelson; 7, by Durham Cathedral; 8, by Norwich Castle Museum; 9, by New College, Oxford; 10, by H.M. the King; 11 and 12 by Winchester Cathedral; 13, by York Minster; 15 and 17 by Hereford Cathedral; and 16 by the Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Masks and Symbolism in the Traditional No Pl

FROM A JAPANESE PRINT, AKIN TO THOSE APPEARING IN THE CHRISTMAS NUMB

THE ASSOCIATION OF LIONS AND PEONIES IN ORIENTAL ART: MASKED NO DANCERS RE

Among the many attractive features of our Christmas Number (which is now on sale everywhere and contains, as a presentation plate in colour, Cecil Aldin's delightful dog picture—"For What We Have Received"), there is one that will appeal especially to those interested in Oriental drama. It takes the form of an article by Zoë Kincaid on the modern revival of the ancient No plays in Japan, accompanied by a set of striking Japanese prints reproduced in colour. The above picture belongs to the same series. It exemplifies the elaborate character of the costumes; the

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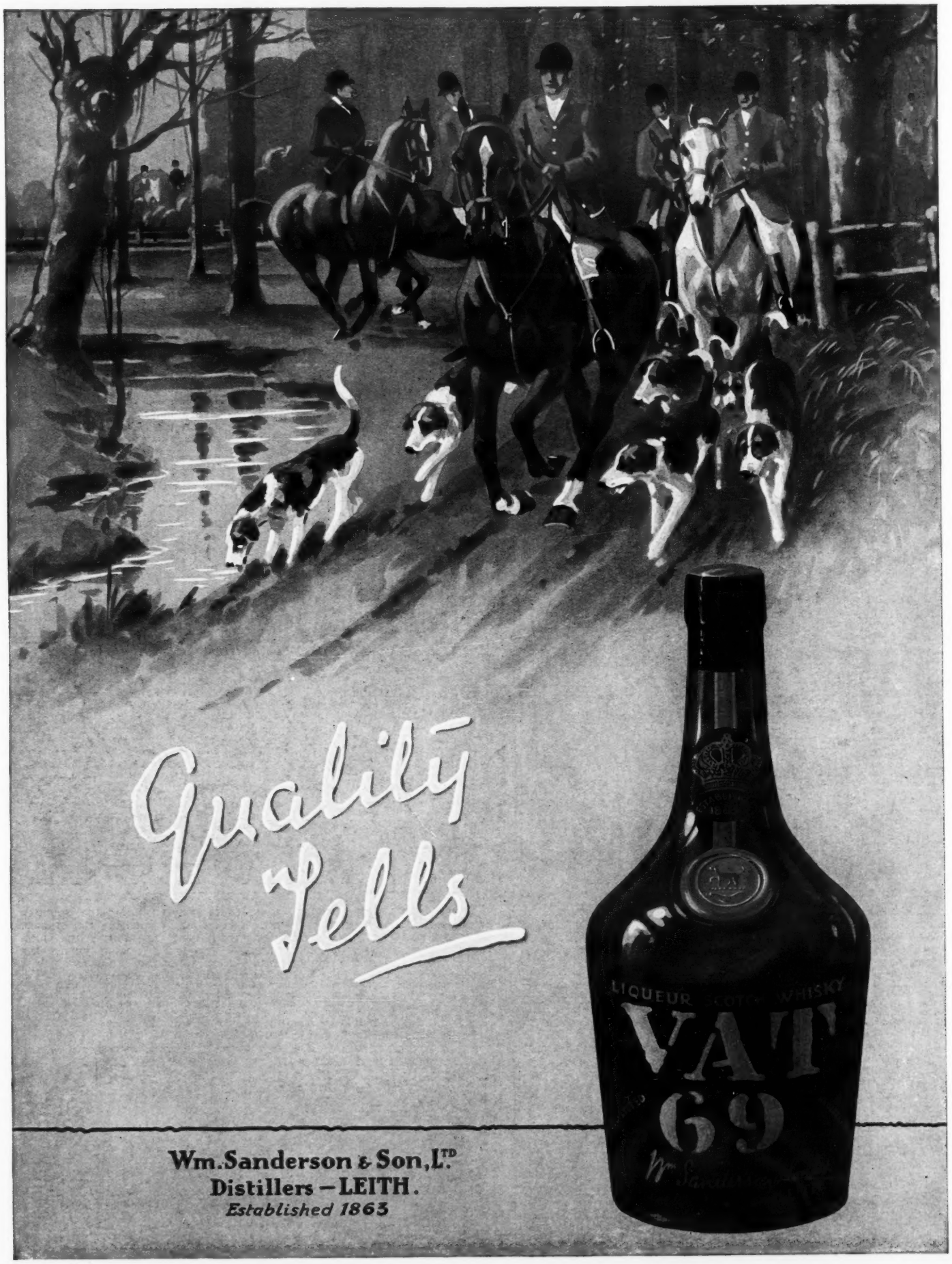
No Plays of Japan: "Shakkyo"—a Lion Dance.

Christmas Number of "The Illustrated London News." (Copyright.)

NCERS REPRESENTING TWO LIONS LEAPING WITH JOY AT THE APPROACH OF A PRIEST.

wearing of masks ; and the symbolic use of flowers, or other objects, in place of stage settings. An explanatory note on the Lion Dance (*Shakkyo*) here represented reads as follows : "A travelling priest comes to a stone bridge leading to a temple, and is met by two lions, who dance with joy at his approach. Lions and peonies have long been associated in Chinese and Japanese art, and the dancers perform on and off small platforms decorated with white and red peony bushes. The manes of the lions are white and red respectively. One wears a gold mask, the other a dark one."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